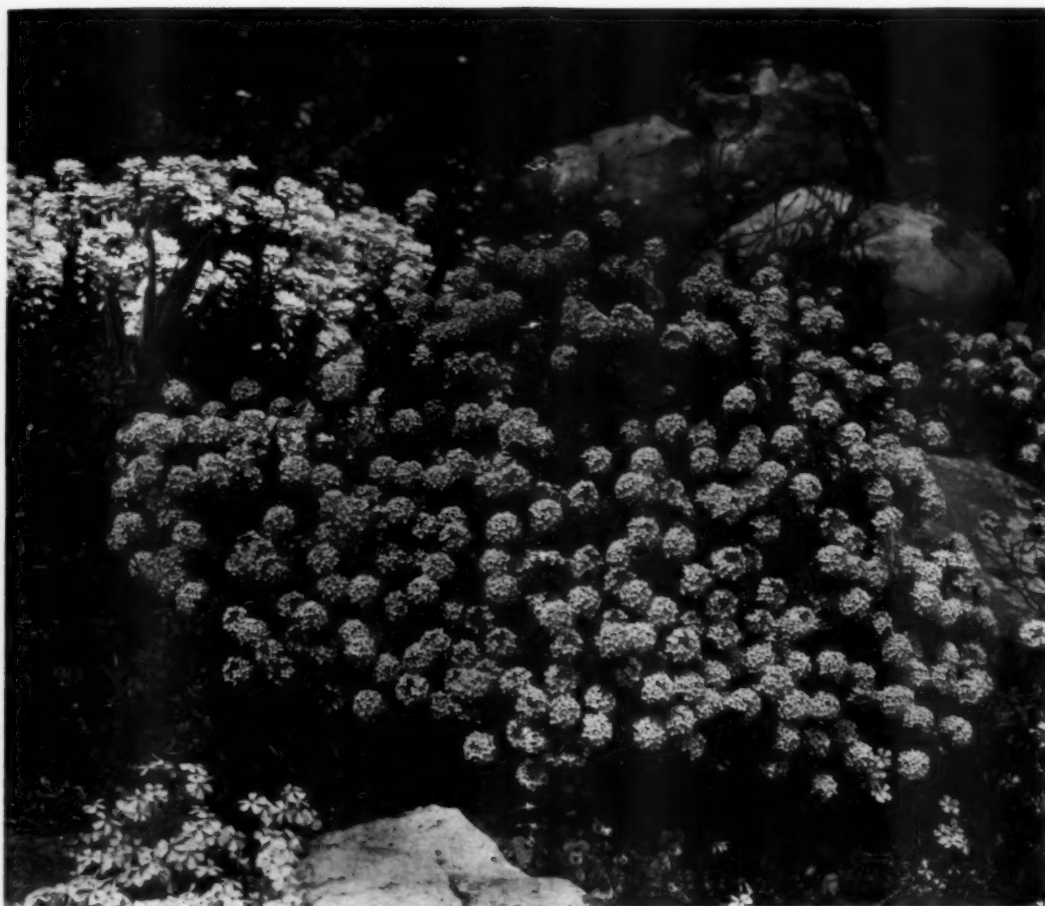


AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

The Nurseryman's Forte: To Make America More Beautiful and Fruitful

JUNE 15, 1936



Daphne Cneorum

**Succession of Iris Blooms
Pruning Trees and Shrubs
Texas Convention Plans
Ornamentals of the Parsley Family**

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AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

Chief Exponent of the Nursery Trade

F. R. KILNER, Editor

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of nursery associations.

BETTER QUARANTINES.

In several midwestern cities spot quarantines have been or will be imposed because a few Japanese beetles have been found in these localities. The sites under quarantine do not immediately affect nurserymen, because they are principally adjacent to railroad yards and do not include any nursery establishments. Nor does the present danger of infestation seem important, because in the Chicago area, for instance, fewer than forty beetles were found. But until more effective means of combating the beetles is discovered than are now employed, federal authorities and state entomologists are keenly intent on checking the spread of the pest.

These spot quarantines will obviate, for a time at least, quarantines imposed by areas, such as counties, which would promptly work hardship on nurseries included therein.

To save themselves from the extensive control measures required of nurserymen in eastern states, those in the midwest are concerned with the control of the beetle and prevention of its spread. The areas affected by the spot quarantines this season indicate that railroad cars have been more responsible for the spread of the pest than nursery stock. Events indicate that much consideration has been given to this fact without a means being devised to check the transportation of the pest in that way. The problem is one which will finally rest on the nurserymen. Perhaps they can find the way to solution through checking spread of the pest by the common carriers.

The Mirror of the Trade

END OF SHELTERBELT.

The thousand-mile shelterbelt of trees and shrubs which was to run through the drought areas of the great plains will be left unfinished, like so many other New Deal projects.

The current agriculture department appropriation bill before Congress provides no funds for its continuance. The sum of \$175,000 is allowed for liquidation. This money will pay for the millions of trees which have been ordered from western nurseries, and these will be distributed to farmers for planting as part of the shelterbelt project.

Though this particular undertaking of the government may come to an end, the work will proceed. The federal soil-erosion control nurseries are producing further stock for similar plantings. Western farmers awakened to the means of avoiding drought damage by planting trees may patronize nurserymen of these states. On a practical scale, the idea may well receive the trade's encouragement.

CONVENTION PLANS.

Supplementing what is sure to be an important business program, though not yet issued, the plans for hospitality and entertainment divulged by nurserymen of the southwest give good reason for a large attendance at the convention of the American Association of Nurserymen at Dallas, Tex., July 21 to 23.

In our June 1 issue, Miss Wilma Gunter, as chairman of the publicity committee of the Texas Nurserymen's Association, presented the hospitable invitation of that organization. In this issue appears the urgent message of Mrs. Thomas B. Foster, who is chairman of the publicity committee, as well as secretary-treasurer, of the Southwestern Association of Nurserymen. Her suggestions to visitors will help those planning to attend to make their trip more extensive and profitable. Not only are important places of interest mentioned, but also the leading nurseries of the state. A special trip is planned, the day after the convention, to the rose fields about Tyler, a memorable event in itself. The centennial exposition at

(Concluded on page 6.)

DAPHNE CNEORUM.

It seems that regardless of how many plants of *Daphne Cneorum* are grown every year, the demand is invariably greater than the supply, so that nurserymen should feel free to propagate heavily this popular little plant, illustrated on the front cover. It is used freely in the spring flower shows and is always greatly admired.

Daphne Cneorum is native to the mountains of central Europe. It thrives in the sun, though in the middle west it will tolerate shade in the afternoon. The rose daphne, or garland flower, by which common name this plant is known, is suitable either for the rock garden or the edge of a perennial border. As a matter of fact, most persons think of this daphne as a hardy perennial rather than a low-growing evergreen shrub. The greatest mass of flowers is produced in April, May or June, according to the latitude, but some blooms appear throughout the entire summer, and they have been noted in late November.

Although some growers claim that this daphne thrives in an alkaline soil, it is generally found to do best in a soil containing plenty of peat, the imported peat mosses being especially good.

Propagation is possible by layering, but cuttings taken in late summer, when the new growth is moderately matured, root freely, and this method is now generally followed commercially. Select short-jointed cuttings if possible; these can ordinarily be found abundantly among the top shoots. If they are taken off with a heel, they will root all the better. To be successful, you must never allow the cuttings to wilt. They will root well either in pure sand or a mixture of sand and peat, but they must be kept sprayed until rooted, regardless of whether a greenhouse or an outdoor propagating frame is used. The latter is preferable under most summer conditions.

The rose daphne is perfectly hardy at Chicago and Boston and even much farther north, but it is advisable to screen the plants in early spring, particularly in March and early April, with coniferous evergreen boughs or some similar material to prevent the browning of the foliage by the sun and wind.

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The Chief Exponent of the American Nursery Trade

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Succession of Iris Bloom

Different Types, Fitting Various Needs, Prolong Flowering Period Beyond Limited Season of Common Tall Bearded Group — By Dr. C. H. Connors

The iris has been called "the poor man's orchid," and long has been one of the favorite perennial plants, always hardy and dependable, coming up year after year under neglect or with good care. The garden irises, of course, are mainly of the tall bearded type and are of rather limited period of bloom. There are irises now in flower, however, and other types that prolong the bloom up to mid-August.

For alpine or rock gardens, there are types much more suitable than the common tall bearded, most of which are entirely too coarse and too large for the real alpine garden. One of the desirable species is *Iris reticulata*, a bulbous iris that produces its rich purple flowers in March or early April, often pushing up through a late snow. It prefers a soil that is well drained, for all bulbous irises should be held as dry as possible during the summer while the bulbs are ripening. A position on the south side of a rock is particularly desirable. There is a variety, *Cantab*, which a contemporary states is better than the type.

An interesting immigrant from Hungary is *Iris arenaria*, blooming in late April. This plant grows only about four inches high and produces golden yellow flowers. It has a slender rhizome, which should be buried under an inch or two of sand over a loamy soil. It does best on a sandy slope in full sun. This species may be reproduced from seeds, which are more readily obtainable than plants.

One of the daintiest species is *Iris gracilipes*. It produces a fountain of narrow foliage, followed in mid-May

by pale lavender blue flowers, described as "the color of the early morning sky". This plant requires a well drained, fibrous leaf soil; in fact, it is better to put a couple of handfuls of gravel under the plant to insure good drainage. While it will tolerate full sun, it seems to do better if in shade during the hot part of the day.

The Japanese roof iris, *Iris tectorum*, which is mottled blue, and its variety *alba* also do well under the conditions created in a rock garden, namely, well drained soil. It thrives in full sun. This is one of the crested irises; that is, instead of having a beard as has the common iris, the falls are furnished with a crest like a slender cockscomb.

There are two native species that will thrive under our climatic conditions in the alpine garden. One of these, *Iris cristata*, also a crested iris, is fairly well known. It produces lavender flowers on stems only a few inches long in early May. It will grow in any good garden soil, in sun or partial shade. This species is sometimes used as an edging plant.

Iris verna, on the other hand, requires a soil that is decidedly acid and it does best in a little shade. The flowers are lavender with a line of gold, are fragrant and appear on stems only a few inches long in early May.

Iris prismatica occurs locally all along the northeastern part of the country, being found in boggy soils. It may attain a height of two feet, but usually is not much more than a foot high. It spreads by slender rhizomes and does not make compact

plants, as do most of the species. It also grows well in a good garden soil that is retentive of moisture. The flowers are blue violet or paler and appear in late May. The odd-shaped seed pods are responsible for the name.

Beginning in early to mid-April, the group of irises known as the dwarf bearded are in flower. The varieties of this group are appropriate for the rock garden in sunny spots, even along the tops of walls. They also may be used for edging in the garden and will thrive in spots where there is moisture enough to bring them through the flowering period and then moisture again in the developing period in late summer and autumn. These dwarf bearded varieties require about the same cultural care as the tall bearded varieties. The number of varieties is not extensive, but among them can be found *atroviolacea*, a good purple, which is about the earliest; *Black Midget*, which has almost black buds that expand to dark purple; *cyanea*, deep blue purple; *Socrates*, claret; *Glee*, soft tone of yellow and blooming over a long period; *Excelsa*, a good yellow; *Statellæ*, creamy white, and *The Bride*, gray white.

To cover the gap between this group and the tall bearded group, there has been introduced what is called the intermediate bearded irises. They are intermediate in time, as to period of bloom, and are intermediate in height as well, the range being twelve to eighteen inches. These are mainly hybrids between the dwarf bearded and the tall bearded. There

is also a considerable list of varieties from which to select.

At this same season, mid-May, and just a little later, bloom several hybrid sorts which are called miscellaneous bearded. These are hybrids between the bearded iris and some other species that are not dependable in our climate. The hybrids are varieties that are novel and striking because of their coloring. The first one to appear was Zwanenburg, a hybrid between *Iris susiana* and *Iris lutescens*. The color is tan gray with a golden beard and touches of brown purple. Other varieties that come to mind are Carmelo, Dilkash and William Mohr.

The major show in most gardens is obtained through the use of the tall bearded varieties. They do, however, sometimes overpower the remainder of the plants in the garden. Then the bearded iris multiplies rapidly. If proper culture is given, there is usually an abundance of divisions over and above what can be used in the garden, and these are passed on to the neighbors. In consequence, there are three or four varieties that predominate throughout the gardens of the country. Most of these are decidedly inferior in all respects to a great many others.

Lapping over the tall bearded sorts, in period of bloom, are the Siberian irises. The flowers of these are a little smaller, but they are borne high on slender stems, arising from nests of long, narrow, sword-like leaves. There are a number of varieties.

Following the tall bearded and the Siberian irises are the Spanish and Dutch irises. These produce bulbs rather than rhizomes. These are usually planted in September. If they make fall growth, it is well to protect this growth in winter. Some recommend digging the bulbs after the foliage dies down in summer and storing them in a hot place. However, if the situation selected for them is well drained, so that the bulbs will bake during the resting period, they may survive.

From late June into July, the Japanese irises are stunning. Large size of flower and fine colors have made these outstanding. Although the Japanese flood these plants from bud stage to bloom, they will not tolerate a wet soil condition during the winter. They can be planted in a good garden soil and, if well

mulched and watered during the critical period of flowering, will repay any efforts expended. The Japanese irises are not very tolerant of lime. The bluest blue in irises is found in the Japanese type. The general preference seems to be for late August or September division.

The latest iris to bloom with us is *Iris dichotoma*, known as the vesper iris, which produces its flowers in August. A tall, much-branched stem is produced, and upon this appears each afternoon a fresh crop of small pinkish violet flowers, which fold up by the next morning. This iris is readily grown from seed and does not usually bloom more than two years.

There are other species of iris that can be grown in our gardens if a great deal of care is given them, such as the *Regelii* and *onocyclus* groups. There are other novelties of our own country, such as *Iris fulva*, the color of terra cotta. With this parade, it is no wonder that many gardeners become enthused with the iris and devote their whole efforts to the cultivation of that genus.

ARKANSAS STRAWBERRIES.

In a 4-year test made by Dr. A. N. Brooks, plant pathologist at the Florida experiment station, Gainesville, Fla., strawberry plants obtained each year from White county, Arkansas, were found to yield thirty-eight per cent more marketable berries than Maryland-grown strawberry plants. These two states were compared by Dr. Brooks because they are the main sources of plants for Florida growers. Missionary was the variety used.

Dr. Brooks does not attempt to explain the cause of the superiority of the Arkansas plants, but merely gives the results of his tests in Florida press bulletin No. 489, issued in March, 1936.

Arkansas strawberry plants are shipped all over the United States, most of them, however, going to Florida, Texas and California. About twenty-five different varieties are grown, but the main demand for plants is for Klondike, Missionary, Blakemore and Aroma, probably in the order named.

The Arkansas plant board, to meet the requirements of other states, inspects all strawberry fields from which plants are shipped out. This necessitates the examination each year of from 400 to 1,000 acres, which re-

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quires the almost continuous attention of an inspector most of the fall, winter and spring months.

* * *

The Blakemore strawberry was originated several years ago by Dr. George M. Darrow, of the United States Department of Agriculture, and it quickly became a leading commercial variety on account of its heavy yields of fruit, which were in many cases over twice that of competing varieties.

Recently, however, there has appeared in the Blakemore all over the United States a condition which, while not considered a disease, is nevertheless much more destructive than any strawberry disease now found in Arkansas. This manifests itself as a peculiar yellow mottling of the leaves, similar to the yellow variegation found in many ornamental plants. Some of the affected plants are only slightly tinged or mottled with yellow, while some turn almost white, with all shades between these extremes. The white plants usually die, especially during a dry summer, while the yellow plants are shy bearers. Of the varieties grown commercially in Arkansas, the Blakemore seems to be the only one affected.

Last season the Arkansas plant board, examining about 100 fields of Blakemore, found less than half a dozen of them entirely free of this trouble, which is known as June yellows. Startlingly, with one exception these yellows-free fields, when traced back, were found to have originated from twenty-five plants purchased when this variety was first offered for sale.

With the hope that a yellows-free strain may have been found, the plant board this spring sent plants from these fields to Mr. Darrow, at Washington, to the state experiment station farms and to several commercial plant growers throughout the state.

GOLDEN OAK SCALE.

Golden oak scale is one of the most destructive scales occurring on oaks. It can be easily detected, as the scale is a greenish golden color. It often kills twigs and entire branches. The scales pass the winter as almost mature individuals, the young emerging in May. The pest may be controlled by spraying in early spring with miscible oil, one gallon to fifteen gallons of water.

Ornamentals of the Parsley Family

Some Members of Garden Merit Among the Great Family of Umbelliferae, Generally Regarded More for Its Economic Importance—By C. W. Wood

The great family of umbelliferae, which is made up of more than 225 genera and 1,500 species, is of far more importance from the economic standpoint than it is from the ornamental side. Yet, when it does give us a good garden plant, it is quite likely to be a very good one, as, for example, the astrantias. The different genera are of diverse habits and cultural requirements—factors which will be dealt with under the separate headings to follow—but it is safe to say that the leaves will usually be ternately or pinnately compound, the flowers will be small and they will be borne in simple or compound umbels. And it will be generally safe to say further that the seeds will be slow to germinate, requiring fall planting in an outdoor frame to secure a good stand. With these few preliminary statements out of the way, let us examine a few species of more than ordinary garden merit.

Astrantia.

The astrantias, a small group of umbellifers, mostly confined to southern Europe and southwestern Asia, are among the showiest of the family. Even here, though, we find some which, because of their inconspicuous floral parts, are of little interest to the gardener. Probably the best known and also one of the best of the genus is *Astrantia major*, a 2-foot plant with rose-pink to red-dish flowers in a cup-shaped involucre of the same color. It is the involucre that is the showy character of all astrantias I have grown, the flowers although numerous being of small consequence. It, in common with a majority of species, is best in a moist soil in shade, though it will do quite well on the average amount of moisture if it is shielded from the hot sun. Of about the same color as the preceding, but of somewhat less stature is *A. helleborifolia*. The latter does quite well in full sun and, as a consequence, supplements the other rather than competes with it. These are both from the Caucasus and have been quite hardy in northern Michigan. *A. gra-*

cilis, a foot-high plant with light rose flowers and involucre, has not been under test here long enough to pass final judgment, but behavior so far indicates it an easy doer in sun, provided it does not get too dry. It should be borne in mind that all these astrantias want moisture to do their best, but just one that I have tried is really hard to grow. It, *A. minor*, comes from the Alps, I believe, and demands far more care in my climate than its white flowers and white involucre merit, although it is said to be a lovely plant when well grown. To reach such a happy ending it seems necessary to give the plant an acid soil in a wet moraine or treatment approximating those conditions. Astrantias may be grown from seeds, which germinate slowly and erratically, or they may be divided in either fall or spring, preferably the latter in northern climates.

Erigenia Bulbosa.

The little plant *Erigenia bulbosa*, the harbinger of spring that is familiar to every country boy and girl in eastern United States, seems never to have caught the fancy of gardeners. It is a really good thing, though, for the shady rock garden and could undoubtedly be sold now that the rockery is in favor.

Bupleurum.

Bupleurum is another genus that is little known in this country. It is quite likely that some of our neglect of these plants has been caused by gardeners' getting hold of weedy species, with which the genus seems well supplied. There are a few really good kinds, however, among the seventy or more species that are known, and some of them would make good property for any plant grower. Probably the best of the lot is *Bupleurum fruticosum*, a shrubby plant from southern Europe, being confined naturally to Spain and southern France, I believe. There it is said to be evergreen and would be the same in our southern states. Here in the north it always loses its foliage and sometimes kills outright in exposed situations. It is one of the

few species of *bupleurum* with a showy involucre, which is reflexed in this case. It also has reflexed bracts, yellowish in color, surrounding the umbels. Other good garden kinds are *B. aureum*, *B. croceum* and *B. falcatum*, all with yellow bracts, and *B. ranunculoides*, with green bracts and brownish flowers. They must be grown from seeds and require a sunny situation.

Eryngium.

Eryngium is a large genus, numbering over 200 species, according to botanists, that could be made of great value in our gardening operations if we would only use them more lavishly. Not all of them, in fact few of them when considered as a whole, are useful in the north, many of the species, particularly the pandanus-leaved section, being of tropical origin and useful only under glass. Aside from the tender ones, there are still a number with much-cut foliage, principally from southern Europe, that are not only hardy, but are among the most decorative of plants. It is probably not necessary to take space to enumerate the dozen or more good kinds which are generally available, their greatest differences so far as garden use is concerned being found in their height, which varies from the fifteen to eighteen inches of *E. Bourgatii* to the three to five feet of *E. giganteum* and *E. planum*, and the varying shades of blue found in the stems and involucre. There seem to be possibilities in eryngiums now little dreamed of by most plant growers. It will undoubtedly pay you to put some of them in your display garden and have a stock in the nursery to take care of the demand.

If seeds are used for propagating, they should be sown as soon as possible after ripening; otherwise they are notoriously slow in germinating. After a stock is once secured, further propagation may be accomplished by means of root cuttings. They all require a sunny aspect and a deep soil. None will be apt to offer hard cultural problems with the ex-

ception of *E. glaciale*, and that little trouble-maker had perhaps best be left alone unless the cultivator can give it the constant moisture in well drained soil, or wet moraine, which it seems to demand.

Heracleum.

No extended account of the cow parsnips will be undertaken at this time. *Heracleum Mantegazzianum*, which was rather fully discussed recently in this column, may be taken as a sample of what may be expected in the genus, and judgment may be formed accordingly. As a class, the cow parsnips are sadly neglected in gardens and, when they are used, it is quite often incorrectly done. These large plants (the majority of them are giants, some growing as high as ten feet) are not for general planting, being most useful as specimen plants or in the wild garden. Assuredly, though, there is a place for them in gardens, and the commercial grower, especially if he has neighborhood trade, will do well to investigate their possibilities.

Lomatium.

The lomatiums are not well known and seem to be quite confused in their names. In consequence, I am not sure of the few kinds that have been in my garden. Two or three yellow-flowered kinds, received under the names of *L. Hallii*, *L. nudicaule* and *L. triternatum*, have shown promise, however, of making good covers for dry, difficult spots in sun.

Myrrhis Odorata.

If the craze for herb gardening plays no other useful role, it will have served its purpose if it makes gardeners acquainted with that fragrant plant, *Myrrhis odorata*. Not for its delightful fragrance alone is it to be admired, though, for its much-divided foliage is recommendation enough in itself. Whenever a 2 to 3-foot plant with the foregoing requirements can be used, myrrh will fill the bill. It is best in rich, moist soil in shade. Seeds must be sown in autumn, and unless they are absolutely fresh, even that precaution will not bring good germination.

Osmorhiza.

None of the osmorhizas that I have seen is a showy plant, and probably none will ever become popular with ornamental gardeners. Two, at

least, of the eastern American species, *O. Claytonii* and *O. longistylis*, should find a place in the herb gardens which are becoming such important features of present-day gardening. This is particularly true of the latter, a plant of rich woods throughout eastern United States north of the Ohio, whose root has the strongest smell and taste of sweet anise of any of the species. Its only demand is for a rich woody soil and shade, and the care in germinating the seeds as in other umbelliferæ.

Ferula.

So many of the giant fennels are so ill-smelling that it is necessary to use care in selecting the ones to be used in gardens. About the only one that is known at all in America is *Ferula communis*, an 8 to 10-foot plant, with the characteristically finely divided foliage and numerous umbels of yellow flowers of the genus. These two characters are the glory of the race and, when one finds a species so blessed which lacks the usual bad odor of the race, he is sure to have a really spectacular plant. Most of the species known to commerce are best in a rather moist soil, but I have had a few from the deserts of Asia that get along on little or no moisture after the spring rains cease. All that I know are truly giants, some as high as twelve or fourteen feet. I am sure the neighborhood grower will find it profitable to investigate the ferulas.

CONVENTION PLANS.

(Concluded from page 2.)

Dallas will be a star attraction, and full opportunity is to be given the visitors to see it, by scheduling the convention sessions only in the morning and also by supplying those who register with a ticket to the exposition and to one paid attraction. Entertainment for the ladies is being developed so that will be good reason to take the family on a vacation holiday.

Headquarters of the A. A. N. will be at the Adolphus hotel, and a registration fee of \$5 will cover convention entertainment. Members of the Southwestern Association of Nurserymen will register separately at the Baker hotel, across the street, without additional registration fee. Exhibit space has been arranged at the Adolphus hotel, and those interested may communicate with Mrs. Foster,

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2401 Fannin street, Houston, Tex., or E. L. Baker, Baker Bros. Nursery, Fort Worth, Tex.

Some eastern nurserymen are planning a trip by boat to Texas, going overland from Houston to the convention city. For midwesterners a special train has been arranged by the Missouri-Pacific lines and Texas & Pacific railway, leaving St. Louis, Mo., at 5:30 p. m., July 19, and arriving at Dallas at 9:30 the following morning. Connections may be made out of Chicago by leaving over the Alton railroad from the Union station at 11:40 a. m.

Further news and details of plans are promised from the southwest for succeeding issues, and it is high time for nurserymen in other states to consider their plans for a trip to Texas, to participate in what is expected to be a convention important to the association and enjoyable for its members and guests.

SEEK PAY-ROLL TAX RULING.

Four leaders of the American Association of Nurserymen represented the industry at a hearing before officials of the bureau of internal revenue, June 11, at Washington, D. C., in regard to the liability of nurserymen for pay-roll taxes under the social security act. They were Lester C. Lovett, Little Silver, N. J., chairman; Clarence O. Siebenthaler, Dayton, O., and Owen G. Wood, Bristol, Va., composing the Washington contact committee of the A. A. N., and Henry Chase, Chase, Ala. Their object was to obtain a ruling that nursery labor should be accorded the exemption from the provisions of the act specifically granted to agricultural labor. Such a ruling would eliminate the burden of a tax on the annual pay roll of nurserymen, the first payment of which would be due next January.

The Washington contact committee has been working in behalf of the industry for months in an effort to obtain the classification of nursery help as agricultural labor. Their representations have been strong, and a successful outcome is hoped for, though it will be some time before a ruling is handed down.

Similar effort was made in behalf of greenhouse labor by representatives of the Society of American Florists at a Washington hearing, June 1, when a brief was filed, the ruling on which will be rendered later.

Pruning Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

Purposes and Methods of Pruning Vines, Evergreens and Shade Trees — Final Article in Series by L. C. Chadwick

This series of articles on pruning practices may be concluded with a brief discussion of the methods followed with vines other than roses, evergreens and trees.

Vines.

As a rule, the hardy vines require less pruning than shrubs, but in general the same specific rules are followed. It is common knowledge that any pruning of the branches early in the spring will result in a more vigorous growth of those remaining. Likewise, root pruning has a tendency to retard the development of the branches and often results in a greater profusion of bloom. This last statement is especially true with such vines as wisteria. While the use of grafted plants is probably the best means of assuring blooming specimens, a good root pruning every two or three years after the plants have reached sufficient size will aid flower production on seedling types.

A case in point regarding the production of vigorous shoots after severe spring pruning is seen in Clematis paniculata and similar types. Often this plant will be injured during the winter to the extent that it must be cut back nearly to the ground. If this is done, many shoots will break from near the base of the plant, and if all are allowed to grow, the vine will be somewhat slow covering the arbor or trellis upon which it may be growing. It is usually desired that a vine used in this way should develop rapidly to give a screen or shade as soon as possible. This quick development can be aided by the removal of all except five or six of the most vigorous breaks from the base. All of the energy thus expended in these few breaks will cause a rapid growth.

Frequently we find a tendency on the part of some vines, such as Polygonum Aubertii, that are not severely winter injured, to develop growth mostly from the uppermost buds, sometimes to the extent that the lower part of the vine will be rather destitute of foliage. It is possible to overcome this in at least two ways, first, after the vine has reached suf-

ficient height, by pinching back the terminal growths, thus causing breaks to develop near the base of the plant, and second, by training and tying some of the long shoots downward toward the base of the plant. Either practice, with such vines as Clematis paniculata and Polygonum Aubertii, will also help in having the vine covered with blooms from base to top. Too often we find such vines developing and blooming only at the top.

As with shrubs, but to a lesser degree, a gradual renewal process should be followed. Some branches will die and the older ones become too hard and woody to develop proper new growth. These, and also any weak wood, should be removed. All cutting back, regardless of when it is done, should be to a bud or another branch; never leave a stub. Strive to obtain gracefulness with the vines; a too severe pruning may foster a coarse, unsightly appearance. Evergreen vines, as a rule, require less pruning than deciduous types.

As is true with other ornamentals, the time of pruning often depends upon the flowering period. All early-flowering types such as the wisterias should be pruned after flowering. Pruning at that time does not destroy the flowering wood of the season, but does tend to increase its development for the next year and gives an opportunity to remove old and unsightly flower clusters. Most late-flowering types may be pruned in early spring, since they develop flower buds on the new wood. Vines which are grown mainly for their attractive fruits should, if necessary, be pruned in early spring and not after flowering.

Clematis Types.

The genus clematis includes some of our most important vines, that vary greatly in size and color of flower. They are usually classified in two groups, (1) the small-flowering types and (2) the large-flowering types. All of the small-flowering types, with the exception of Clematis montana and its varieties, bloom on summer shoots of new wood. The

floriferousness of this species and its varieties will suffer most from winter injury or from other reasons necessitating considerable spring pruning. Of all the large-flowering hybrids, only those of the florida and patens types bloom on old wood. Hybrids of the Jackmanii, lanuginosa and Viticella types bloom on summer shoots of new wood. Most of the most popular large-flowering hybrids belong to one of these three types. As a reminder, some of these varieties, with the flower color, are given below:

Jackmanii type: Jackmanii, violet blue; Gipsy Queen, dark violet; Madame Edouard André, velvety mauve carmine, and Madame Baron-Veillard, rose lilac.

Lanuginosa type: Henryi, creamy white; Lawsoniana, rosy purple; Nelly Moser, light mauve with red bar; and Ramona, light lavender blue. The variety Ramona may flower on both the old and new wood.

Viticella type: Ville de Lyon, bright carmine crimson.

Florida type: Duchess of Edinburgh, double white.

Patens type: Miss Bateman, white with brown center; Sir Garnet Wolseley, bronzy blue with darker bar.

Evergreens.

While all evergreens can be pruned, little is necessary for most types except when they are young. Some pruning must be done to obtain a compact, symmetrical form, and this practice must be started when the plants are young. This means that, for the most part, the pruning and trimming of evergreens will be done by the nurseryman while the plants are still in the field. Plants growing in home grounds may require some trimming to retain a compact form or for the removal of diseased or injured wood or deadwood. Landscape gardeners and home owners should not be required to prune evergreens to keep them from becoming too large. The selection of proper types at the start will avoid the necessity of such a practice.

Most nurserymen do considerable

trimming in the nursery on such types as *Juniperus virginiana*, *Canadensis*, *glauca*, etc., to aid the development of a compact habit. There seems to be a lack of any regulation of the time when this work is done, and from observations, it seems to make little difference, within reason, provided the plants are not going to be sold that season. If they are to be sold, trim early enough so that the wounds will have time to heal and some new growth will obliterate the cut ends of the branches. The best time to do the trimming probably varies with the different types of evergreens. Some may require trimming twice a year, while others will need to be cut only once. With hemlocks and taxus, one trimming a year seems to be sufficient. Where this is the case, the work may be done early in the spring before growth starts or near the end of the first period of growth, early in June. Early spring pruning with the most vigorous types often results in a vigorous growth of shoots near the cut and necessitates a more severe trimming the next year. *Thuja* and *Chamaecyparis* may be trimmed at the same time as the hemlocks and taxus, but some of them may require attention twice during the year. It is common to trim the junipers any time from near the end of the first growing period to the middle of August or prior to the start of the second period of growth. This allows a rapid healing of the wounds and the unsightly appearance of the cut twigs remains only a short time. Most of this trimming necessitates the cutting of only present season's growth or the one-year wood. If plants have not been given attention for a number of years it is often necessary to cut the branches in the somewhat older wood. Such severe pruning will usually necessitate the plants' being kept until the following year before they reach salable condition. As a rule, *Juniperus virginiana* and its varieties require more severe cutting than *Juniperus chinensis* and *Juniperus scopulorum*.

In many cases a correct and timely trimming of small evergreens will prevent the necessity of much more severe pruning later on. The taxus, as a group, *Juniperus chinensis* Pfitzeriana and some others require a systematic trimming when the plants are small and periodically thereafter

to assure a good compact, shapely plant. Such plants, properly grown, require little attention after they reach specimen size. Specimens of Pfitzer's juniper require some attention about every other year. The towering branches should be partially removed to give a more feathery appearance and to allow a better distribution of light at the base of the plant, thus obviating a tendency toward an open and leggy base.

It is not necessary here to discuss in detail the trimming of evergreens into definite forms. The policy to follow with hedges was mentioned in the preceding article. Pruning such plants as *Taxus media* *Hicksii* into globose or single-stem forms requires careful attention when the plants are young in order to obtain the desired habit of growth.

The pines, spruces and firs require little pruning. If growth becomes so vigorous that an unsymmetrical plant results, the removal of the "candles" on the ends of the most vigorous branches will accomplish the desired results. Such a practice is often followed with the Mugho pine. Occasionally cutting back into the one-year wood is necessary. Such a treatment should be started when the plants are small and continued as long as necessary.

Large plants which have become crowded in the nursery and have developed a loose, uneven habit of growth present a more difficult problem to overcome. I have seen almost worthless plants of Scotch, red and white pine cut back severely, even into the 3 or 4-year wood, and with excellent cultural practices, developed into salable specimens in two to four years. This, of course, is a drastic practice and should seldom be required.

Shade Trees.

Many of the pruning practices suggested for shrubs apply equally well to trees. Considerable natural pruning occurs with our shade trees. Elms, Norway maple and others often drop some of their limbs because of insufficient food and water to support them all. Horticulturists may take a lesson from nature and thin out some of the unnecessary branches on many shade trees. This will allow a better development of the parts remaining.

The production of good shade

trees starts with their management in the nursery. This includes the proper selection of soil, proper drainage, avoiding open exposure to the prevailing winds, especially for fast-growing types; proper spacing, fertilization, cultivation, training and pest control. A few of these points need amplification. The average planting is in rows four feet apart and two feet apart in the row. Some trees that have a tendency to become bushy should be planted more closely in the rows.

The development of straight trunks and proper tops starts early in the nursery. Types which often fail to develop straight trunks may be aided by cutting the plants to the ground the spring after planting. This practice may be performed with such plants as the soft and sugar maples, sycamores, willows and American elms. As soon as the suckers develop around the base, remove all of them except the strongest one. Such a practice will force a rapid growth and a good, straight trunk. Staking may be necessary with trees handled in this way. Other types of trees which do not need cutting back should be gone over, the branches desired selected and partially cut back and the others removed. This will tend to force the growth into height rather than spread.

During the following seasons, attention will also need to be given to the development of a straight trunk, the proper spacing of branches and the development of caliper. When the side branches are removed from the lower part of the tree allow the small twigs and leaves to remain. This practice aids in a quicker healing of the wounds, since there is less drying out, and, furthermore, aids in caliper increase. These small twigs can be left on until their removal would leave noticeable scars, or until they have reached the size of a lead pencil or a little larger.

When the trees are transplanted in the nursery it is possible to cut a number of types back to poles. This practice will usually obtain a more satisfactory stand and will further allow the proper selection of side branches as they develop. Forking or poor crotch development should be avoided and root pruning practiced every two or three years.

Considerable pruning of the tops

and roots is necessary at planting time. The loss of the root system must be compensated by the removal of upward to one-half of the top. Good management of the trees before planting to the extent of promoting a healthy, vigorous growth, especially of the root system, is advisable.

Top pruning of shade trees in landscape plantings is required for a number of reasons. (1) It may be necessary to modify the shape of the plant to fit a particular need, such as the proper framing of a house or vista. By systematic pruning it is possible to divert the new growth in the desired direction. (2) To maintain a symmetrical and shapely plant. The normal habit of growth of the plant should be maintained, such as the spreading habit of hawthorns and upright and central leader habit of pin oaks. Such pruning is mostly done when the plants are young. (3) To improve the structure of the plant by avoiding the development of poor crotches and crowded branches. Here again attention should be given to young trees. (4) To prolong the life of the plant by removing injured or diseased wood or deadwood and by rejuvenation. Any limbs that have been injured by storms or otherwise should be cut back to sturdy, healthy growth.

According to recent experiments, it would seem that the best time to prune shade trees is between February 15 and May 15. If all trees cannot be pruned at that time, especially those with delicate bark, those lacking in vigor or those especially valuable should be given attention. When pruning is done during this period wound gum develops quickly and wound healing is rapid. Diseased wood will be removed before spores or other pests disseminate, thereby lessening the attacks of insects and diseases. Furthermore, since the plants are dormant at that time, it is possible to use strong sprays which will act as a disinfectant and as wound dressing for the small wounds that would otherwise be impractical to treat.

The common pruning rules are generally understood, but they may be mentioned briefly to refresh the memory. All cuts should be as close to the crotch as possible and in most cases parallel to the adjoining branch

or trunk. Occasionally on large limbs if the lower part of the cut slants slightly away from the trunk a smaller wound will be left. Stubs or rough wood should never be left. These will heal slowly, and chances of infection are increased. A stub at the top of the wound is worse than one at the base. If it is impossible to cut close at the top with a saw, the stub should be removed with a chisel. The tearing of the bark on the removal of large limbs can be prevented by sawing upward about one foot from the trunk for a short distance before the downward cut is made. All wounds over two inches in diameter should be treated with a good wound dressing. Bracing and cavity work are outside the realm of this discussion.

PROPAGATING LACE VINE.

Polygonum Aubertii, the silver lace vine, can be propagated in a number of ways. The method used by the large nurseries in the vicinity of Painesville, O., where this plant has been propagated in large numbers during the past few years, is to take softwood cuttings during the summer time. Apparently cuttings are also taken quite late in the summer and the rooted material is potted up and carried over winter in coldframes in 2½ and 3-inch pots.

This plant can also be propagated from seeds and by division in the spring. Some have had success in rooting hardwood cuttings made from the canes cut back at planting time in the

spring. These cuttings are merely placed in the ground at that time without any particular attention. This suggests that this plant might readily be propagated in the same way as the grape, privet, etc., being sure to use well matured wood.

SHADBUSHES.

Often called shadblows, service berries, or June berries, shadbushes are so named because they bloom at about the time the shad run up streams from the sea; their edible fruits ripen in June. There are tree types, *Amelanchier canadensis*, *A. laevis* and *A. grandiflora*, and bushy types, *A. oblongifolia* and *A. spicata*. Their delicate white flowers are all practically the same from a landscape point of view with the possible exception of *A. grandiflora* (*A. canadensis* x *A. laevis*), which has the largest flowers of any. Its variety, *rubescens*, has flowers which are more or less tinged with rose. Sometimes, unfortunately, weather conditions are such that the plants are only effective in flower for a few days, particularly when a rather long cold spell has kept the buds from opening and is followed by a sudden warm spell during which they open with a rush. But the *amelanchiers* have the added attractions of beautiful gray bark and a fairly good autumn red color, together with fruits in June which are attractive to birds.

Amelanchiers are most effectively used in naturalistic plantings, especially on the borders of woodlands.

HARRY E. RUSSELL.

Harry E. Russell, president of the Iowa State Nurserymen's Association, was born at Quincy, Ill., fifty-three years ago and was reared in the same city. He now conducts, with his wife, Russell's Gardens, at Des Moines, Ia.

The firm is in its twelfth year at 4710 Douglas avenue, where a general nursery trade is carried on. In addition, a large landscape business is done throughout central Iowa. Both Mr. and Mrs. Russell are skilled in making and executing landscape plans, while a daughter Maxine, 23 years old, prepares many of the perspective drawings. Specialties grown are choice rock plants, hardy perennials, irises, shrubs and evergreens. Propagation of many of the newer items is carried on.



Harry E. Russell.

Texas Convention Plans

Attractions of Lone Star State for A. A. N. Visitors Told by Mrs. Thomas B. Foster, of Southwestern Association

Next month Texas is to be host to the American Association of Nurserymen. Since the acceptance of the invitation of the Southwestern Association of Nurserymen last July, the event has been much planned for. This is the year when Texas will have a birthday party, and we are going to have our party for the visiting nurserymen. We are going to have all the trimmings that go with a party. Also, we shall have a real convention, though this is not supposed to be the side show. There are many things to come before this 1936 convention of the American Association of Nurserymen, things that have been discussed at previous meetings and are now ready to be acted upon. You certainly cannot afford to miss this year. The southwestern group will have a business meeting one morning only and the rest of the time will join with the A. A. N. in its sessions and especially in seeing that the visitors have a good time. We are urging the ladies to come. There is an active ladies' auxiliary, to which the wives should belong. A special luncheon and other entertainment will be arranged just for the ladies who visit us this year.

The Weather.

Let us tell you this, and then let's do not talk about weather any more. It will be hot, probably, but then, you enjoyed life before there was air-conditioning. All the hotels will be air-cooled, and many of the buildings at the centennial exposition. When you get down here and see how healthy we all are, how much fun we have, and what a nice place this is altogether, you will wonder why you ever thought of staying away because of the heat. Take two bits of advice: First, wear a few cool clothes, though if you come by boat bring that coat along. Second, take your time. Do not rush around and try to cover everything at one time. Do not worry about what may be happening back home.

At Dallas.

Let's start with you in Dallas. You see the city at the hour you wish by asking at the information desk. There will be no set hour for a tour of the city. We want you to see it and see just what you want to see, and arrangements will be made to take you. You will visit the centennial. All convention sessions will be held in the morning, leaving every afternoon for centennial visiting. Wednesday will be designated as special nurserymen's day at the big fair. Thursday we shall have a special feature in place of the regular banquet; more about that later. Lunch will be served every day at the hotel for everyone, and we all go Dutch.

After Dallas has been toured, the centennial explored and the convention attended, what is there left? The whole state of Texas waiting for you to see its wonders. The centennial year has found Texas all dressed for visitors

all over the entire state. Highways reach to every corner, many of them landscape developed. Tour from the plains of north Texas to the magic valley of the Rio Grande; see the live oaks, pines, magnolias, yaupons, the cotton and wheat fields. Eat east Texas tomatoes, Elberta peaches, figs from south Texas, Parker county watermelons—and did you ever drink Shiner beer?

Visit Nurseries.

You will want to see the nurseries if you are a real nurseryman. A few hours' drive from Dallas will take you to the Texas Nursery Co., at Sherman; to the Munson Nurseries, at Denison, world-famed for their grapes. Less than an hour's drive from Dallas lies Fort Worth; the Baker Bros. Nursery is located there. You are going to spend some time in Fort Worth; the city is celebrating with a frontier celebration, and Billy Rose is putting on a gigantic spectacle. The municipal rose garden there is worth your trip to Texas. Half a day's drive will find you in Austin, the capital of Texas, home of J. M. Ramsey, president of the Texas Nurserymen's Association.

San Antonio, reached by a ride of two hours more, is a unique city, comprising a modern town, the old missions and the Mexican quarters. The Knox Nursery and Gus Lingner are there. At Kerrville, a health resort near there, Mosty Bros. have their nurseries. On over to Houston, the largest city in Texas, which brought the sea to its door several years ago. It's the home of Edward Teas. Then on to Galveston, an hour's drive away, the island city, where every hour is meant for play. Across from Houston is Beaumont, one of the prettiest cities of Texas, where the Griffing Nurseries show acres of evergreens and other stock growing.

Trip to Rose Fields.

Leaving Dallas and going east, within a few hours you come to one of the feature sights of your trip—the rose fields of east Texas. There the 101 rose growers around Tyler will show you their fields. Going on east we pass through one of the largest oil fields on the way to Marshall and Scottsville, where you will stop to see the plantings of the Verhalen Nursery Co., famous for flowering shrubs, evergreens, roses and millions of bulbs.

A special train from Dallas, a real southwestern chicken barbecue and, most important of all, a chance to ride over the acres and acres of roses of east Texas will be the most important feature of the convention entertaining. The exact date will be announced later, but in all probability this will be Friday, July 24, the day after the last session of the convention. The trip to Tyler to see these roses will be instructive as well as beautiful. Even if you were there in the autumn, you should go again. Each season finds new roses, new methods,

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

new ideas, to say nothing of bigger fields of every color of rose.

You may go out to El Paso, from which it is just a short distance to the Carlsbad caverns, one of the natural wonders of America. The Davis mountains of west Texas are over 9,000 feet at several points.

All sorts of fishing may be enjoyed in Texas, deep sea fishing on the gulf and the finest of white perch in the streams of east Texas and Caddo lake. Bring along a swimming suit; there are pools all over the state, as well as the bay, available for cooling off.

We know you have been planning to make the convention this year. Now, extend those plans to take in part of this trip over the state. And remember, we are here to see that you enjoy your stay.

NORTH CAROLINA MEETING.

The fourth annual meeting of the North Carolina Association of Nurserymen will be held at Linville, in the mountain section of the state, July 9 and 10. Since the meeting place is within fifteen miles of the Tennessee line, the nurserymen from that state will be invited to attend and address the association.

A full 2-day program of talks and entertainment is planned. Among the speakers will be P. J. A. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga., one of the leading nurserymen of the southeast, and Miss E. B. Drake, of the Drake Nurseries, Winchester, Tenn. Afternoons will be given to sight-seeing, which will include trips to the top of Grandfather mountain and the scenic Linville gorge. The Eiseola Inn will be used as headquarters and is located at an altitude of 4,000 feet.

Four large nurseries which specialize in the growing of native ornamental plants characteristic of the western North Carolina mountains are located within three miles of the village of Linville—the Linville Nurseries, Gardens of the Blue Ridge, La Bars' Rhododendron Nurseries and the Anthony Lake Nurseries. The program includes a drive through these nurseries.

Local arrangements are in charge of a committee composed of S. K. Mortimer and Ray Applegate, of the Anthony Lake Nurseries, and Ernest Robbins, of the Gardens of the Blue Ridge. The meetings will be limited to morning sessions held in the auditorium of the Linville Country Club. Officers will be elected at the close of the 2-day meetings.

The present officers of the North Carolina association are M. L. Harkey, of Harkey Bros. Nursery, Charlotte, N. C., president; L. R. Casey, of the Goldsboro Nurseries, Goldsboro, N. C., vice-president, and Dr. R. W. Leiby, state entomologist, Raleigh, secretary-treasurer. Additional members of the executive committee are L. P. Coulter, Newton, N. C.; W. T. Hanner, Julian, N. C.; D. Boet, Castle Hayne, N. C., and L. A. Reynolds, Winston-Salem, N. C.

CLEVELAND EXPOSITION PLANS.

More than 200 workmen are leveling and grading Cleveland's lake front preparatory to a \$100,000 landscaping program in connection with the Great Lakes Exposition, which will open June 27.

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PLANS.

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addition to developing the \$200,000 out-
door gardens adjoining the Horticul-
tural building. The plan was designed
by A. H. Alexander, of Alexander &
Strong, and calls for 400 large trees,
6,000 large shrubs, more than 100,000
annuals and 4,000 square yards of sod.

Included in the trees will be pin oaks,
arbor-vitae, catalpas, lindens, elms and
maples. Long, narrow lanes of floral
beds will be brilliantly illuminated at
night.

Contracts have been awarded to
Claus Bros., C. D. Wagstaff Co.,
Charles F. Irish Co., Forrest City Tree
Protection Co., Davey Tree Expert Co.,
Lamphear & Sons, Wayside Gardens
Co., Mentor; the Flower Box, A. G.
Kendel Seed Co., Puritas Nurseries,
Hescock Floral Co., Ziechmann Floral
Co., Christian B. Knuth and the Nor-
ris Co.

The opening feature of the horticul-
tural exhibit of the Great Lakes Ex-
position, Cleveland, O., is to be a peony
show June 27 and 28 organized in co-
operation with the American Peony So-
ciety.

The exposition, which opens June 27,
will attract nearly six million visitors
to Cleveland this summer. The horti-
cultural exhibit, which is to be housed
in a three-story building located in the
midst of a 3½-acre garden which ex-
tends for 1,000 feet along the shores
of Lake Erie, will be the gem of the
entire exposition.

With all but 15,000 of the 200,000
square feet of exhibition space in the
exposition already disposed of, last-
minute exhibitors are contracting for
the remaining space. Among the con-
cerns who have recently taken space
in the exposition are Life Like Flower
Co., Cleveland; Stewart Florists, Lake-
wood, O.; Your Garden Publishing Co.,
Cleveland; General Chemical Co., New
York, and the Wayside Gardens Co.,
Mentor, O.

PROGRAM AT AMHERST.

Features Growers' Topics.

Clark L. Thayer, head of the depart-
ment of floriculture at the Massachusetts
State College, Amherst, announces the
following tentative program for the flori-
culture division of the Massachusetts
State College farm and home week,
which is scheduled for July 28 to 31 in-
clusive:

Dr. A. B. Stout, director of the labora-
tories at the New York Botanical Gar-
den, will speak on "Day Lilies, Old and
New." F. M. Abbey, nurseryman of Shel-
burne, Vt., will talk on "Native Plants
and Their Use." Mrs. Walter Scott Wil-
liams, East Norton, Mass., recording sec-
retary of the Garden Club Federation of
Massachusetts, will have as her topic,
"Five Queens' Gardens Open," which will
be a story of a visit to some European
gardens.

Nurserymen's Program.

Merchandising will be the keynote of
the nurserymen's meeting July 31. R. A.
VanMeter, head of the division of horti-
culture at the college, reports that in
the morning there will be a discussion of
cultural practices as they relate to mer-
chandising and a consideration of pro-
duction costs. The afternoon program will
be conducted on a forum basis, the main
topic being "Selling Problems."

Prominent on the program are such

"PAINESVILLE NURSERIES"



Complete Nursery Supply

Our supply is adequate, in quality stock, cover-
ing these important departments:

<p>Fruit Trees Deciduous Trees Evergreen Trees Shrubs Vines Evergreen Shrubs Roses</p>	<p>Small Fruits Hardy Perennials Greenhouse and Bedding Plants Bulbs and Tubers SEEDS</p>
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82nd Year of Dependable Service

The Storrs & Harrison Company

PAINESVILLE, OHIO

men as F. S. Baker, manager of the
Northeastern Forestry Co., Cheshire,
Conn., who will discuss "Production
Costs;" W. B. Brockleman, divisional
manager and buyer for Brockleman
Bros., of Framingham, Mass., who will
discuss "Cash-and-carry Merchandis-
ings;" L. W. Needham, of the Adams
Nursery, Westfield, Mass., who will dis-
cuss "Retail Problems," and George
Graves, of the Massachusetts State Col-
lege, who will discuss "Cultural Prac-
tices and Trends Which May Influence
Retail Plant Buying."

PEONY SOCIETY SHOW.

The thirty-third annual exhibition of
the American Peony Society will be
held at Toronto, June 24 and 25, in the
horticultural building in the grounds
of the Canadian national exposition.
The Royal York hotel is the headquar-
ters for the convention. The general
chairman of show arrangements is
Charles Bauckham, 372 Bay street,
Toronto.

ENLARGING her business to include a
nursery, Mrs. Gertrude Dodds Treher has
moved the Oxnard Floral & Garden Shop
Oxnard, Cal., from 234 Fifth street to 540
A street.

O. M. PUDOR, of Pudur's, Inc., Puyallup,
Wash., has been on a six weeks' trip to
the Hawaiian islands, with Mrs. Pudur.

THE Sarber Nursery Co., Topeka, Kan.,
lately erected a modernistic office building
of white stucco, with cast steel fittings, on
its location on West Tenth street.

THE joint meeting of the Pacific Coast
Association of Nurserymen and the Cali-
fornia Association of Nurserymen will be
held at San Jose, Cal., September 17 to 19,
instead of a week later, as originally
planned.

IN THE transformation of the New
Paltz-Kingston state road, from New
Paltz to Rosendale, N. Y., into one of
the beauty drives of New York state by
the planting of trees and shrubs, top-
soiling, sodding and seeding, the Grand
View Nurseries, Mount Vernon, were
awarded the contract at approximately
\$30,000.

AT NEW YORK, the New Jersey Associa-
tion of Nurserymen, the garden clubs and
the Horticultural Society of Dutchess
county, working in unison, and the North
Jersey Metropolitan Association of Nurs-
erymen are prominent among those ac-
tively sponsoring the New York Herald
Tribune yard and garden competition.

Reports on Spring Sales

Successful Spring Business and Prospects for Better Supply Revealed by Leading Nurserymen in Various Sections

ADVERSE WEATHER IN EAST.

Business has been fair to good this spring, taking into consideration the adverse weather conditions. Early in the season, until April 15, we had excessive rainfall, so much that it eliminated any ideas of planting orchards or home grounds. Since that time we have had no rain at all in most places, and little to speak of at any place, along the Atlantic coast. Such weather has affected orchard planting and also the sale of ornamental stock.

The probable supply for the fall of 1936 and the spring of 1937 leans toward a shortage. We refer, of course, particularly to the Atlantic coast states.

Buntings' Nurseries, Inc.,
Selbyville, Del.

DROUGHT IN SOUTH.

We are just about to get the final figures on our season's business and, at this moment, think we have held our own as compared with last year, but we have no gains to brag about. We are thankful, however, to have held our own.

This section of the country is very dry, and no doubt there will be some shrinkage on spring-planted items, which, in the long run, will probably prove a blessing to the nursery fraternity, taken as a whole. After all, the growing of nursery stock is much like the production of citrus fruits—forty-seven things can happen to a crop of oranges, for instance, and usually forty-five of them happen—at least that's what they say in California.

Chase Nursery Co.,
Chase, Ala.

REPLACEMENT DEMAND IN OHIO.

Retail trade was slow in starting this spring, because of the late season and the wetness of the ground during the latter part of March and first half of April. However, after the season did get under way, sales of both fruits and ornamentals were good. Many plantings were made late in May, much too late, we think, for the good of the plants moved, especially since a serious drought has developed since the planting season. Much of the planting of ornamentals was delayed until the extent of winter injury could be determined. Because of such injury, many more plantings will have to be replaced next season, and this fact, along with a decided increase in new building, would indicate a strengthening demand for this class of material.

Fruit trees, especially peach, were damaged quite seriously in both home and commercial plantings. There should be considerable replacement of these trees within the next year. In our own nursery, stock lined out early in the season looks good, but some of that planted later has suffered materially from the drought of the past three or four weeks. Hardwood cuttings and seedlings under irrigation are making a good start and appear to be giving a quite satisfactory stand to date.

There is still much finished stock to

be sold out of the nurseries, and wholesale prices continue low, but some shortages have developed in well grown medium-size ornamentals. As a whole, the tone of the whole trade during this spring was considerably better than during the few years previous.

W. N. Scarff's Sons,
New Carlisle, O.

LATE SEASON IN INDIANA.

We have had better spring sales than we expected when we started a month late and then were hindered by continued early spring rains. However, this spring's sales are a little short of last spring's.

Evergreens, shrubs and roses moved well, and we also cleaned up pretty well on fruits, not having so many as usual.

We have a fairly good supply of stock coming on, but no great surplus except in elm and Norway maple. In another twelve months this surplus will be reduced, through sales and grubbing, to a point of normal supply.

The weather has been about normal, with plenty of rain, three inches the past week. However, some parts of Indiana need moisture.

C. M. Hobbs & Sons, Inc.,
Bridgeport, Ind.

SMALL FRUITS HOLD OWN.

Our business in small fruits was nearly as good this spring as last season. The winter trade was very good, but the spring trade was down to about two-thirds of last season.

As to the supply of grapes, currants and gooseberries for next season, the amount of grape cuttings planted is about one-third less than last spring, but the planting of transplanted stock is about one-third more. Currants and gooseberries are much less than last season.

At the present time we are having extremely dry weather, and should this continue for a week or more, the production of cuttings will be cut away down.

Taking the situation altogether, we cannot see any large increase in small fruit production. Last year was the best growing season we have had in years, and this present season does not look so favorable.

D. B. Belden will represent this company at the Dallas convention.

Foster Nursery Co.,
Fredonia, N. Y.

FRUIT TREE PRICES TOO HIGH.

The nursery business this spring is much like many other lines of industry. With the public business, the volume is fairly good; deduct the various public orders, and the volume is below normal. An unfortunate angle this spring, in my estimate, was an unsolved boost in prices on the part of the wholesalers. The jump in wholesale fruit tree prices placed the retailer in a hole. He has had to put the retail price so high that sales could not be made, or else discon-

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

tinue them. The latter is what happened in many cases, as in ours. This resulted in cutting down what might have been a fair sale and a perfect clean-up in fruit trees of all kinds. Had a moderate advance been made in fruit tree prices, both wholesalers and retailers might have shared a good business.

Sales of ornamentals have been fairly good, as good as we could hope with a little building of new homes.

Having not missed an A. A. N. convention in fifteen years, E. C. Hilborn hopes to be at Dallas.

Northwest Nursery Co.,
Valley City, N. D.

BETTER IN CONNECTICUT.

In general, our sales have been better this season. However, at the same time our expenses have been heavier.

French lilacs have moved readily the past year. Barberry seems to have taken a new lease on life, and there is a good demand for that. The sale of California privet was considerably heavier than in the preceding year. We still believe California privet will have its day. Fruit trees cleaned out pretty well.

We are already doing a good business for next year's delivery on multiflora seedlings and cuttings.

It is with considerable pleasure that we note that business with the smaller nurseries is much, much better. Many experiences related by nurserymen bear out this observation. One typical instance is that of a Hartford landscaper who said this year would be the first he had to pay an income tax in five years.

Roses became scarce at the end of the season. We believe that many nurserymen were disappointed in not having the varieties they wanted this spring. This will, no doubt, lead to early buying another year. The same will apply to fruit trees, no doubt.

As to news about neighboring firms, we might say that Verkade's Nursery, New London, Conn., is doing a whale of a business this spring. Fred Baker, of the North-Eastern Forestry Co., Cheshire, Conn., is working night and day. The J. W. Adams Nursery Co., Westfield, Mass., reports its landscaping is far ahead of previous years.

C. S. Burr and George Harris will represent this firm at the Dallas convention.

C. R. Burr & Co., Inc.,
Manchester, Conn.

FAVORABLE IN TENNESSEE.

Sales for the year just closed were better than for the preceding year, because of the fact that we lost about seventy-five per cent of our apple and pear grafts in the spring of 1935 before we could get to plant them. Our sales of fruit trees were reduced considerably. However, we did have a good supply of peach trees, and we were able to clean up well on all kinds of fruit trees and at favorable prices.

Our sales on B. & B. plants were considerably heavier than usual. We thought at the beginning of the last selling season that we were pretty well loaded with a number of varieties of cypresses and broad-leaved evergreens, but before the season was over we were sold entirely out of several of such items.

Shrubs and lining-out stock moved in a satisfactory way. We believe that shade trees moved more slowly with us

..... a good supply of
SOUR and SWEET CHERRIES
APPLE — PEACH — PEAR
ORNAMENTALS — ROSES

PRIVET AMOOR NORTH
FRUIT TREE SEEDLINGS
DECIDUOUS SEEDLINGS

Write for new **TRADE LIST**,
 just off the press.

Will appreciate your **WANT**
LIST.

MOUNT ARBOR NURSERIES
 E. S. Welch, Pres. Shenandoah, Iowa
"One of America's Foremost Nurseries"

QUALITY LINING-OUT STOCK

Seedlings and transplants of 19 varieties
 of evergreens, maples, nut trees and fancy
 shrubs for fall delivery.

MATHEWS-EGGERT NURSERY

Wholesale Growers

342 Apple Ave. Nursery at
 Muskegon, Mich. Twin Lake, Mich.

JEWELL Wholesale

Hardy Minnesota-grown
 Nursery Stock and Liners

THE JEWELL NURSERY CO.
 POUCH N
 Lake City, Minnesota

WHOLESALE GROWERS

of a complete line of Nursery Stock including
 Fruit Tree Seedlings.

Lake's Shenandoah Nurseries
 Shenandoah, Ia.

LINING-OUT STOCK

Connecticut Valley Grown
 Seedlings - Rooted Cuttings
 Evergreen and Deciduous
Write for List

C. E. WILSON & CO., INC.
 Manchester, Connecticut

HILL'S EVERGREENS

Complete assortment of lining out sizes
 Also larger grades for landscaping
 Send for our wholesale catalogue

D. HILL NURSERY CO.

EVERGREEN SPECIALISTS
 Largest Growers in America
 Box 462 DUNDEE, ILLINOIS

Canterbury Boxwood

Buxus suffruticosa and *B. sempervirens*.
 Selected uniform plants; bushy and foliated to
 center; masses of fibrous roots. Finished speci-
 mens from 4 inches up, ready for quick shipment.
 Prices lower, plants larger. Ask for special list.
CANTERBURY NURSERIES, Inc., Box R, Easton, Md.

last season than usual, being the only
 item to register a decrease.

Last season was our second to handle
 any collected native material in a large
 way, and our sales of that kind of stock
 were quite satisfactory, indeed. We ex-
 pect to feature this line in future sea-
 sons, because there is an abundance of
 such material in this section, and we find
 a good outlet for it in government plant-
 ings as well as for parks and estates.

In regard to the prospect for this
 year's supply of stock, will say that we
 have had a two months' drought, which
 has been hard on the newly planted
 stock. A number of kinds of hardwood
 cuttings started and then died for lack
 of moisture. The same is true of lining-
 out stock, as well as a good many items
 of seeds that were planted last fall and
 this spring. Up to this time we have
 excellent prospects for apple and pear
 grafts, and the June budding of peaches
 is now being completed under favorable
 conditions. There should be more than
 the ordinary supply of one-year apples
 and pears and June-bud peaches, pro-
 vided weather conditions are suitable
 from this time on. The supply of one-
 year peaches will be rather short.

J. R. Bragg, president, expects to at-
 tend the convention at Dallas and will
 have with him his wife, W. W. Bragg
 and Miss Bettie Ruth Bragg.

Cumberland Valley Nurseries, Inc.,
 McMinnville, Tenn.

TEXAS NURSERY EXPANDS.

C. C. Mayhew, president of the Texas
 Nursery Co., Sherman, Tex., states that
 improved business is making it necessary
 to add to the equipment and organiza-
 tion. Paul F. Wilkinson, formerly sales
 manager of the Neosho Nurseries Co.,
 Neosho, Mo., and E. V. Scott, St. Joseph,
 Mo., joined the organization. A new
 air-conditioned storage house is being
 planned, and general improvements are
 being made.

W. E. MCGILL, of A. McGill & Sons,
 Fairview, Ore., is calling on eastern cus-
 tomers and will conclude his trip with a
 visit to the A. A. N. convention at Dallas.

C. B. MILLER, of the Milton Nursery Co.,
 Milton, Ore., is making his annual eastern
 selling trip by automobile with Mrs. Mil-
 ler. He expects to complete his tour of
 customers in time to attend the A. A. N.
 convention at Dallas in July.

This spring, T. Kiyono, Crichton, Ala.,
 enjoyed the best business he ever expe-
 rienced, doing far better than in the boom
 years of 1928-1929. He anticipates even
 better business. Mr. Kiyono has left with
 his family for New York city for a visit
 of several weeks.

AN INCREASE in orders for landscaping
 and the permanent improvement of home
 grounds in Helena, Mont., and surround-
 ing communities is noted by T. E. Mills,
 Sr., of the State Nursery & Seed Co., and
 L. R. Knox, manager of Knox's Flower
 Shop, of that city.

MENTION was recently made in a Spring-
 field, Mass., newspaper of the contribu-
 tions in plants, shrubs and flowers of the
 J. W. Adams Nursery Co., Westfield, in
 the changing of an unsightly swamp area
 into a beautiful public park in Westfield.
 Special mention was made of a recent do-
 nation of 1,000 rambler roses toward the
 beautification of the high school grounds.

"J & P"

ROSE NOVELTIES

ANNOUNCEMENT

Jackson & Perkins Patented Roses
 may now be secured from a group of
 selected growers throughout the na-
 tion. The following firms have been
 licensed to rewholesale J & P Pat-
 ented Roses:

Adams Nurs. Inc., Springfield, Mass.
 Bobbink & Atkins, Rutherford, N. J.
 Brown Floral Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 Burr, C. R. & Co., Manchester, Conn.
 Cashman Nurs., Owatonna, Minn.
 Chase Nurs. Co., Chase, Alabama
 Cole Nurs. Co., Painesville, Ohio
 Conard-Pyle Co., West Grove, Pa.
 Dixie Rose Nurs., Tyler, Texas
 Drser, Hy. A. Inc., Riverport, N. J.
 Germain Seed & Plant Co., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Howard Rose Co., Hemet, Cal.
 Kiyon, Gerard K., Mentor, Ohio
 Mount Arbor Nurs., Shenandoah, Iowa
 Ruch-Wheeler Co., San Jose, Cal.
 Shenandoah Nurs., Shenandoah, Iowa
 Smith, W. & T. Co., Geneva, N. Y.
 Somerset Rose Nurs., New Brunswick, N. J.
 Steers & Harrison Co., Painesville, Ohio
 Vaughan's Seed Store, Chicago, Ill.
 Westover Nurs., Clayton, Mo.
 C. E. Wilson & Co., Inc., Manchester, Conn.

JACKSON & PERKINS CO.
 Newark, New York State

A. MCGILL & SON

FAIRVIEW, OREGON

Wholesale Only

Our usual line of quality nursery
 stock, including Shade and Flower-
 ing Ornamental Trees and Spec-
 ials, Fruit Tree Seedlings and
 Roses.

Grown Right and Packed Right

*A card will bring our list of items
 that will make you some money.*

C. R. BURR & CO., INC.

MANCHESTER, CONN.

HEAVY SURPLUS ON SOME ITEMS
 Write for Low Prices

Princeton Nurseries

of PRINCETON, N. J.

SUPERIOR
Hardy Ornamentals

PRIVET and BERBERIS

Splendid Stock

Write for Special Quotations
LESTER C. LOVETT

Millford

Delaware

Iris Growers Gather

Annual Minnesota Show Draws Exhibitors to Minneapolis While National Society Holds Meeting at Hartford, Conn.

The annual iris show of the Minnesota Peony and Iris Society was held at the Northwestern Bank building, Minneapolis, Minn., June 4 and 5. The entries were far from what was hoped for, although the quality was equal to that of former years. The fewer entries were undoubtedly the result of the sudden change in the scheduled dates, from June 8 and 9, because of warm weather. Many would-be exhibitors failed to receive the notification in time.

It was noticeable in the larger collections of irises that the tendency was toward the darker colors, many of the varieties of the lighter tones being conspicuously absent.

Class for Fifty Varieties.

Schreiner's Iris Gardens, St. Paul, won first place with a superb collection in the class for fifty varieties, one stalk each. This exhibit contained many of the newer and better varieties. Splendid spikes of Tiger-Tiger, red; Thuratus, dark purple; Royal Beauty, a fine, deep blue seedling of dominion, and Legend, with large red flowers, were exhibited. Violet Crown and Black Wings, a dark blue, were particularly good.

Riverview Gardens, St. Paul, won second place for a good selection of irises, in which Sir Knight, Mount Royal, Tapestry and Black Wings were prominent. Fine spikes of many other good varieties were also included in this collection. A few good seedlings were shown, out of which the judges chose No. 1/36, from Riverview Gardens, for recognition. The winning spike is a true red purple, with heavy falls and large blooms of good substance.

The Pfeiffer Nursery, Winona, was a heavy contributor to the various classes. This firm entered the class of fifty varieties, but as the blooms had been cut entirely in the bud stage, they were not fully opened at the time of the judging; however, the exhibit won third place. The firm was awarded first prize for a collection of irises not bearded, and first for six varieties, one stalk each, in which class the Riverview Gardens placed second.

Miscellaneous Classes.

The Riverview Gardens won first in the class for a collection of bicolors, and the Pfeiffer Nursery won second. For an artistic arrangement of irises, with or without other flowers, R. C. Schneider, St. Paul, placed second, a basket from the Riverview Gardens winning first prize.

There was only one entry in the class for a collection of plicatas, this being by the Pfeiffer Nursery, which gained the blue ribbon. A sale collection of red irises shown by the Riverview Gardens won a first prize. There was little competition also for blended colors, the Riverview Gardens and the Pfeiffer Nursery taking first and second places respectively.

As few peonies were blooming in

this section, entries for twenty-five varieties, one bloom each, brought but two exhibitors. The season at Winona being so much earlier, the Pfeiffer Nursery led easily in this class. Some of the fine blooms which helped the firm to win the coveted blue ribbon were Le Cygne, Thérèse and Lady Alexandra Duff. R. C. Schneider could only muster together a few varieties sufficiently open, and his entry was given third prize. This exhibitor staged a large vase of fine blooms of Departing Sun.

Special Awards.

The exhibitors mentioned also won prizes in other classes, noticeably in perennials. The Pfeiffer Nursery won first for a large collection of fine material, and the Riverview Gardens, second.

The sweepstakes ribbon was won by the Riverview Gardens with a magnificent spike of Bueschley's Giant.

The Riverview Gardens won the highest number of points; the Pfeiffer Nursery was second, and R. C. Schneider came in third. Schreiner's Iris Gardens won the cup for the best display.

There were a few well arranged vases of perennials. Miss Greaves, St. Paul, won first prize for a beautifully arranged bowl of pansies; she also arranged bowls of violas of different colors. Mrs. Mulcrone won second prize with an arrangement of irises in a vase.

There were numerous entries of perennials for amateurs, but here again the change in dates was felt. The secretary of the society, Mrs. H. B. Tillotson, Eureka, was a consistent winner in classes for irises and peonies.

Judges for the show were Louis R. Fisher, Minneapolis; Lloyd Pfeiffer, Winona, and R. C. Schneider and A. J. Wilkus, St. Paul. Miss Helen Fisher, Minneapolis, capably judged the baskets and all classes for arrangement.

AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY MEETS.

Iris growers assembled at the garden of Mrs. Louise W. Kellogg, West Hartford, Conn., Tuesday, June 2, to renew acquaintances, take notes and compare experiences preceding the formal opening of the convention of the Ameri-

can Iris Society Wednesday morning at the Hotel Bond, Hartford. Mrs. Kellogg was chairman of the convention.

Officers of the society attending included: President, Dr. H. H. Everett, Lincoln, Neb.; vice-president, W. J. McKee, Worcester, Mass.; secretary, B. Y. Morrison, Washington, D. C., and treasurer, Richardson Wright, New York.

At the second day's session of the seventeenth annual meeting of the society reports of the officers were given and an informal discussion was held. Dr. H. H. Everett, Lincoln, Neb., president, described briefly some of the beautiful gardens he had seen on his trip east. The vice-president of the society, W. J. McKee, Worcester, explained the new classification which the society has approved. The height of the plant, he explained, now determines its classification. The divisions are tall bearded, intermediate and dwarf, the last-named including irises up to fourteen inches.

The convention was closed with a banquet Wednesday evening in the Hotel Bond, presided over by Richardson Wright, editor of House and Garden. Mr. Wright spoke of the forthcoming book by John C. Wister, a past president of the society, which will trace the history of the first five years of the organization and will be a necessary part of every iris grower's library. Mr. Wright also traced the trends in color, calling attention to the enormous vogue today for yellow irises. Other speakers at the banquet included Dr. Everett, Mrs. Kellogg, John C. Wister and John P. Wallace, Jr., who asked that iris roots be given the Marsh Botanic Garden of Yale University, New Haven.

Members spent Thursday and Friday, June 4 and 5, in a series of garden pilgrimages through the east. They left by car and bus from the Hotel Bond Thursday for a Boston trip, stopping en route to visit the garden of Vice-president McKee and several others in the vicinity. Other tours were made Friday, with the closing event a supper in the gardens of Mrs. Thomas A. Nesmith, Lowell.

LOUIS A. BYRNE, with Julia G. Byrne and Margaret E. Byrne, all of Dennis, Mass., recently incorporated the Louis A. Byrne Nurseries, Dennis, with 150 shares at no par value.



Peonies & Irises

America's Largest and Finest Planting Quality Stock

Up-to-date Varieties

ATTRACTIVE PRICES

Wholesale Price List on Request

C. F. WASSENBERG
Van Wert, Ohio

Small Fruit Plants

Evergreens — Shrubs

Lining-out Stock

Send for Complete Trade List

SCARFF'S NURSERIES

New Carlisle, O.

TREE PEONIES

and all other types

New Hybrid Lilacs — Fine Evergreens

Ask for List

The Cottage Gardens
Lansing, Michigan

Everybody in California is planting the sensational, new BOYSENBERRY

The government experimental station has advised that this vine stood the extreme cold of last winter better than most other brambles, not a bud being damaged at 10 degrees below zero. It is so far superior to any bramble ever introduced that it is impossible to exaggerate its merits. Boysenberry plants will be sold in greater number than any bramble ever known and the supply for next season will not meet the demand. We have 18 different plantings from Virginia to Oregon and are in position to furnish husky, true-to-name plants at a very reasonable price to those who will make reservation immediately. Send for illustrated pamphlet and terms. RANCHO VERDAD, Mantone, California

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FUNDS FOR FLOOD VICTIMS.

R. F. C. Loans Available.

Nurserymen who experienced heavy losses as a result of the 1935 and 1936 floods are showing keen interest in the offer of the Reconstruction Finance Corp. to finance replacement and rehabilitation of destroyed or damaged property, but the conditions imposed upon loans by Congress are militating against success in obtaining aid.

Applications are coming into Washington, D. C., daily. The R. F. C., in conformity with its policy of keeping confidential all inquiries unless, and until, they result in loans, declines to identify the applying florists or other applicants.

By the terms of the Koppelman bill, \$50,000,000 was appropriated by Congress to be carved into loans to owners of destroyed property, individuals, partnerships or corporations, and to municipalities. No restriction is set upon the amount to be loaned, either minimum or maximum, but broad discretion was vested in the R. F. C. in this provision: "The Reconstruction Finance Corp. will determine from the facts and circumstances in each particular case when rehabilitation is 'useful or necessary,' and under what circumstances the loan is 'so secured as reasonably to assure repayment thereof.'"

The principal difficulty insofar as privately owned property is concerned arises from the fact that the owners must furnish a lien on the property with an agreement to pay off the obligation in ten years. If the loss involves personal property, that is, other than land or buildings, but not including merchandise, the R. F. C. will determine in each instance how long the loan shall run, but in no event shall the maturity date be later than January 31, 1945. The rate of interest is four per cent per annum.

Privately owned water, gas, electric, communication or transportation systems may be rehabilitated with R. F. C. loans extending over a period of twenty years, secured by company obligations and a lien on the properties.

Funds are available for repair of roadways, buildings, machinery, equipment, appliances and fixtures—subject always to the R. F. C. discretion whether they are "useful or necessary."

Regional offices are handling applications in the first instance, with final decision on applications made at Washington.

CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

[In writing for a copy of any of the catalogues reviewed below, please mention that you saw it described in The American Nurseryman.]

The Wayside Gardens Co., Mentor, O.—Phlox Columbia, the firm's own patented variety: Daphne Cneorum, Korean and garden chrysanthemums, dwarf border asters and Berberis Mentorensis, patented by the Wayside Gardens Co., are shown in color in a comprehensive wholesale catalogue of hardy plants, rock plants, lilies, bulbs and seeds. Peonies, roses, summer-flowering bulbs, including the lily and the gladiolus, and dahlias are among the stock offered, as is an extended list of herbs. Fertilizers and other gardening needs are offered.

The Joseph F. Martin Co., Painesville, O.—The Martin catalogue offers flower seeds for summer and fall and bulbs for fall delivery. Forcing snapdragons head the list of flower seed crops, some of the others being pansies, sweet peas and delphiniums. Tulips, crocus, hyacinths, irises and narcissi are represented in the bulbous stock.

Arvista Gardens, Battle Creek, Mich.—Oriental poppies, irises of many types and peonies are the chief material listed by Roy V. Ashley, owner of Arvista Gardens. A number of hemerocallis varieties and the sacred lily of India conclude the offers in the catalogue, dated 1936 and spring, 1937.

Nursery Cost Finding

By JOHN SURTEES

This new book outlines methods of cost finding for all branches of the nursery industry—the result of long practical experience. The manuscript was studied by an A.A.N. committee, which urged its publication and adoption at the 1935 convention. The only book of its kind published.

Simplifies your work in estimating costs and prices. Aids in reports and record-keeping. Shows how to avoid losses and how to make a profit.

6x9 ins., 200 pages, \$7.50

For Sale by
AMERICAN NURSERYMAN
508 S. Dearborn St., Chicago

Up-to-date information
on germinating

TREE & SHRUB SEEDS

Dr. L. C. Chadwick's articles on "Improved Practices in Propagation by Seed," reprinted from The American Nurseryman.

Price 25c (postpaid)

HERBST BROTHERS

92 Warren St. New York, N. Y.

Write for free Tree and Shrub Seed Catalogue containing flower and vegetable seeds attractively priced.

Milton Nursery Co.

Milton, Oregon

Maple, in assortment for Parks, Cemeteries, Subdivisions and Landscape Work. Birch in variety, Hawthorn and other Ornamental and Shade Trees.

Seedlings, Fruit and Shade Trees, in assortment.

Ample and Complete Stocks.

Car lot shipments at reasonable freight rates.

OREGON-GROWN ROSEBUSHES

Send for List

PETERSON & DERING, Inc.
Wholesale Rose Growers
SCAPPOOSE, OREGON

Latham and Chief RASPBERRIES

"Mosaic-Free" Plants - Good Roots

ANDREWS NURSERY
Faribault Minn.

10,000 CHERRY, Monticorency and Early Richmond, 2-year, XX and 1/4 inch.

5,000 SPIRÆA, Vanhouttei, 3 to 4 feet and 4 to 5 feet.

15,000 ELMS, American, Vase and Mo-line, transplanted, up to 4 inches.

10,000 MAPLE, Norway, transplanted, up to 2 1/4 inches.

1,000 ARBOR-VITÆ, Pyramidals, up to 8 feet.

400 PINE, Mugho, from 2 to 4 feet.

1,000 SPRUCE, Norway, sheared, none better, 3 to 5 feet.

600 JUNIPER, Pfitzer's, 5 to 8 feet spread, beauties.

1,000 ARBOR-VITÆ, American, and RETINOSPORAS, 4 to 7 feet.

Send for list on many other items.

C. M. HOBBS & SONS, Inc.
Bridgeport, Indiana

Largest Nursery in Indiana. Established 1876.

EVERGREENS

MILLIONS OF THEM

Seedlings—Transplants—Cuttings
Specimen Trees.

—ALSO—

Apple Trees, Shade Trees, Hedge
Plants, Shrubs, Phlox and Peonies

Sherman Nursery Co.

The Largest Growers of Evergreens in the World
Charles City, Iowa

TAXUS CUSPIDATA CAPITATA

Ideal for hedges, specimens or groups. Good plants are in demand. Your order will be filled from a fine block of stock.

Other leaders: Azaleas, Rhododendron hybrids, Pink Flowering Dogwood, Magnolias, Japanese Weeping Cherries.

Send us your list of requirements with full particulars as to quantities, varieties and sizes.

BOBBINK & ATKINS
Rutherford, N. J.



EVERGREENS

For Seventy years growers
of Quality Evergreens
Lining Out Stock a Specialty
Trade List Now Ready

EVERGREEN NURSERY CO.
Established 1864 : STURGEON BAY, WIS.

CONTRACT with us for your PEACH TREES

Now Booking Contracts for Fall

HOWARD—HICKORY CO.
Hickory, N. C.

PEACH PITS

OUR PITS COMPARE FAVORABLY
WITH THE BEST

HOGANSVILLE NURSERIES

Hogansville, Georgia

IDAHO REQUIRES INSPECTION.

Coöperating with the new plant inspection regulations of the state of Idaho, the United States Post Office Department has reestablished places for terminal inspection under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1915, embodied in section 596, "Postal Laws and Regulations." The terminal inspection covers the following plants and plant products:

"All florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits, and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products in the raw or unmanufactured state, except vegetable and flower seed: Provided, that this list of plants and plant products shall not apply to plants and plant products shipped either under the certificate of the bureau of entomology and plant quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture or of the Idaho state department of agriculture."

Under the notice, the department has informed all postmasters that packages containing any plants or plant products addressed to places in the state of Idaho may be accepted for mailing only when plainly marked, so that the contents may be readily ascertained by an inspection of the outside wrapper. The law makes the failure so to mark such parcels an offense punishable by a fine of not more than \$100.

The department further specifies that postmasters within the state of Idaho shall be governed strictly by the provisions of paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 6, section 596, "Postal Laws and Regulations," in the treatment of all packages addressed for delivery at their offices containing any of the plants or plant products described as subject to terminal inspection.

Inspection service is maintained by the state of Idaho and postmasters are instructed to send to the nearest inspection point any posted packages which are subject to the terminal inspection. The following inspection locations are throughout the state: Blackfoot, Boise, Bonner Ferry, Burley, Caldwell, Emmett, Idaho Falls, Jerome, Lewiston, Moscow, Nampa, New Plymouth, Parma, Payette, Pocatello, Rathdrum, Rupert, Saint Anthony, Sandpoint, Twin Falls and Weiser. G. H. M.

TO CONTROL "JAP" BEETLE.

Recent studies of disease organisms that attack the Japanese beetle show that several groups cause disease in the larvæ in the soil. Entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture, encouraged by these findings, hope further work will develop new methods for using these organisms in control of the beetle.

Disease, as well as parasites and predators, may have been one of the natural means of keeping the beetle from becoming a major pest in the orient. When a few beetles reached the United States, in 1916, they brought along no disease or natural enemies and apparently found none to stop their rapid increase in several eastern states.

The entomologists have found that larvæ of the beetle are susceptible to four groups of soil-borne microorganisms—(1) the white group, which give larvæ a milky color and turn the dead ones brown; (2) the black group, which color sick larvæ brown or black; (3) the

fungous group; (4) the nematode group.

In the white group there are at least three similar yet different organisms—possibly bacteria or protozoa—each imparting the characteristic milky appearance to the grub it enters. These organisms, present throughout the year, reach their peak in June, just before the larvæ change into pupæ, from which the adult beetles later emerge.

These milky diseases are infectious. Organisms left in the soil by dead larvæ attack healthy larvæ. These die, leaving more disease germs to infect still other larvæ. These organisms have been found in nearly all the places longest infested by the beetle in this country, but not in those recently infested.

Studies are now under way to find if it is practical to spread the milky diseases among beetles. It is probable that the soil in which diseased beetles have died, when treated and dried, but still containing live organisms, may be used to distribute the disease.

ROSE REGISTRATIONS.

The American Rose Society's registration committee has approved applications for registration of the following roses. Notice of these registrations has been sent to rose organizations in foreign countries and trade papers.

If no objections are raised before July 1, 1936, the registration of these names will become permanent as of that date:

Sierra Snowstorm. Described as of shrub type. A seedling of *Gloire des Rosomanes* x a hybrid *Wichuraiana*, probably *Dorothy Perkins*. Originated by R. S. Moore, Modesto, Cal., and introduced by L. L. Brooks & Son, Modesto, Cal., in 1936. It is described as a 5 to 6-foot shrub in California, with single flowers of five to eight petals, two inches in diameter. The cream and yellow buds open to white, blooming in clusters of from five to fifty. The flowers are fragrant. The plant blooms freely in the spring and recurrently until frost. The plants are said to be thornless.

Sunny California. Hybrid tea. A sport of *Feu Joseph Looymans*. Originated by E. Hanshaw, Modesto, Cal., and to be introduced by L. L. Brooks & Son, Modesto, Cal., in 1938. Described as a large, cupped, double flower of forty-five petals of the same yellow color as *Ville de Paris*. Sweetly fragrant. A free and continuous bloomer.

Lois Crouse. Hybrid tea. Said to be a seedling of *Mme. Butterfly*. Originated by R. S. Moore, Modesto, Cal., and introduced by L. L. Brooks & Son, Modesto, Cal. It is described as a large peony-shaped flower of light pink tinted with salmon. Moderately fragrant. The flowers are produced singly and are much the form of *Suzee Louise*. The bush is described as a moderate, intermittent bloomer.

Rochelle Hudson. Hybrid tea. Said to be a cross of *Isabel* and *Mme. Edouard Herriot*. Originated by R. S. Moore, Modesto, Cal., to be introduced by L. L. Brooks & Son, Modesto, Cal., in 1937. Reported as a vigorous grower, with flowers four and one-half inches in diameter of eighteen to twenty-five petals. Color is cochineal carmine with yellow at the base of the petals. Fruity fragrance. The flowers are borne singly. The bush blooms freely and continuously.

Orange Triumph. Baby *Wichuraiana*. Described as a cross of *Eva* and *Solarium*. Originated by Wilhelm Kordes, Spärrieshoop, Germany, to be introduced by Henry A. Dreer, Inc., Philadelphia, in 1937. The plant is described as bushy, two feet high, with shiny foliage. Hardy.

The flowers are cup-shaped, one and one-half inches in diameter, salmon red with orange shading. Slightly fragrant. The plant blooms in clusters up to fifty blooms. The variety is said to be hardy, the plants coming through the winter without injury.

Manhattan. Hybrid tea. Said to be a sport of *Souvenir*, discovered by E. R. Assmus, Sr., Closter, N. J., and to be introduced by him this year. Somewhat like *President Hoover*, with 4½-inch flowers of forty to forty-five petals. The flowers are borne singly and are fragrant. The color is Jasper red to coral red, with a yellow base, the colors being variegated at different stages. The variety is said to be an abundant and continuous bloomer.

Lady Gertrude. Hybrid tea. Claimed to be a sport of *Souvenir*, discovered by I. W. Bianchi, East Patchogue, N. Y., and to be introduced by himself. Described as vigorous, with upright growth and with normal green, glossy foliage, blooming abundantly with 5-inch flowers of thirty-eight to forty petals of a salmon red color. Has moderate fragrance. The variety is claimed to introduce any other varieties of similar color.

Sun Glow. Hybrid tea. Said to be a sport of *Talisman*, discovered by the Florez Gardens, West Wales, Pa., and to be introduced by them. The plant is described as the same as *Talisman*, with glossy green and abundant foliage, blooming profusely and continuously. The flowers are said to be larger than *Talisman*, of the same form, but of a dark coral pink color, with the usual *Talisman* fragrance.

R. Marion Hatton, Sec'y.

PATENT NEW ROSE.

It has been announced by Rummel, Rummel & Woodworth, Chicago patent lawyers, that the following new plant patent for a rose was issued June 2:

No. 178. Rose. *Rena E. Wilber*, Seattle, Wash. A variety of climbing rose characterized particularly by its vigorous growth, rich, glossy foliage, extremely long buds, early-blooming habits, and its plentiful production of beautiful, large, peach and cadmium-colored flowers.

SEALED proposals for the erection of two greenhouses and a brick head house at the United States horticultural field station laboratory at Beltsville, Md., will be received by the chief of the division of purchase, sales and traffic of the U. S. D. A. up to 2 p. m. June 17.

THE bureau of nursery service of the California department of agriculture is progressing with its survey of the nursery industry of the state, with a view of learning costs of production. The first undertaking will be to ascertain costs of growing fruit trees and to make a census of the trees in process of production for the planting season of 1936-37.

AT THE exhibition of fine arts and decorations at Ophir Hall, Purchase, N. Y., for the benefit of the Westchester County Children's Association, May 16 to 20, among those landscaping the terrace surrounding the hall and the lower garden were the Blossom Knoll Nurseries, Scarsdale; the Sunrise Nurseries, Greenwich; Yorktown Nursery, Inc., Yorktown Heights; Carl A. Peterson, Tarrytown; Cragholme Nurseries, Inc., Bedford Village, and the Stump & Walter Co., John Dunn and Herbert Handleman, all of White Plains.

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The Lissadell list of 1935 harvested alpine and herbaceous seeds has now been posted to customers. Further copies are available for those who write.

Manager, Lissadell, Sligo, Irish Free State.

JERSEY HORTICULTURISTS UNITE.

Preliminary steps have been taken in organizing the United Horticulture of New Jersey to encourage and improve scientific and practical ornamental horticulture in all of its branches. Already represented in the preliminary meetings are the New Jersey Nurserymen's Association, the New Jersey Florists' Club, the Garden Club of New Jersey, the New Jersey Greenkeepers' Association, the New Jersey branch of the National Gardeners' Association and the New Jersey Federation of Shade Tree Commissions. The State College of Agriculture and the agricultural experiment station at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, are also working with these organizations to launch the project.

A provisional constitution has been drawn up, and temporary officers have been elected as follows: President, Carl Witte, of the Essex county park commission; executive secretary, Philip Alden, of the Kearny shade tree commission, and corresponding secretary, John A. Pierson, of the Union county shade tree commission.

BUSINESS RECORDS.

Morrisville, Pa.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed in the United States District court against James M. Moon, nurseryman, Lower Makefield township, Bucks county, Pa., by attorneys representing the Morrisville bank, \$9,025; the First-Mechanics National Bank of Trenton, \$22,817, and the Trenton Trust Co., \$4,450. In the same court, petitions have been filed by attorneys for the reorganization of the William H. Moon Co. nurseries, Morrisville, under section 77B by George F. Lasher Printing Co., \$3,525; Brock's Garage, Inc., \$428; Andy Danda, \$940; H. L. Rapp & Son, \$113, and J. P. Kelly Electric Co., \$50.

Foley, Ala.—W. B. Burmeister and A. J. Hartung, individually and as partners doing business as B. & H. Nurseries and as Burmeister & Hartung, have petitioned for a discharge from bankruptcy. They were adjudicated bankrupt May 13, 1935. Hearing on the petition will be held June 30 in the United States District court at Mobile, Ala.

OBITUARY.

John A. Beaty.

Funeral rites were held May 20 in the Aaron Light chapel in Mount Vernon, Wash., for John Andrew Beaty, pioneer nurseryman of that city, who died at his home in Bellingham May 18 at the age of 70 years. Besides his widow, Mr. Beaty leaves five daughters, two sons, a sister and a brother.

Frank S. Van Auken.

One of the older residents of Woodsville, N. Y., Frank S. Van Auken, nurseryman, died May 20 in the General hospital, Dansville, where he had been a patient for three weeks. Mr. Van Auken was 74 years old. He was kicked in one leg by a horse last January, and the injury was considered a contributory factor in his death. Survivors are two sons, Jay Van Auken, and Elmer Van Auken, Woodsville, proprietor of the E. J. Van Auken Nurseries, Dansville, formerly in business with his father.

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JULY 1 — JULY 15

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Every Grower should take this opportunity of inviting contact with prospective purchasers of nursery stock for fall and spring, by keeping his name before the industry in these numbers. Remember that big spring plantings mean an increased supply for the coming season. Start your selling program early in the columns of the American Nurseryman.

Manufacturers of Equipment and Supplies will find it to their advantage to direct attention to their products in these issues at a time when the nursery operators are interested in matters pertaining to growing and shipping stock.

If you are exhibiting at Dallas, this advertising serves as an advance invitation to visit your booth and adds value to your display. Those not exhibiting will find, in the advertising columns of the American Nurseryman, a means of placing their merchandise before the buyers.

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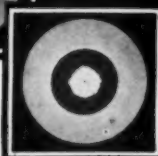
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